

PART V—Patient Care Statistics

Chart 5.1
Number of Admissions, FY 1993

In FY 1993, there were about 92,000 admissions to IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals. Approximately 40 percent of these admissions were in 2 IHS Areas, Navajo (20,779) and Oklahoma (15,435).

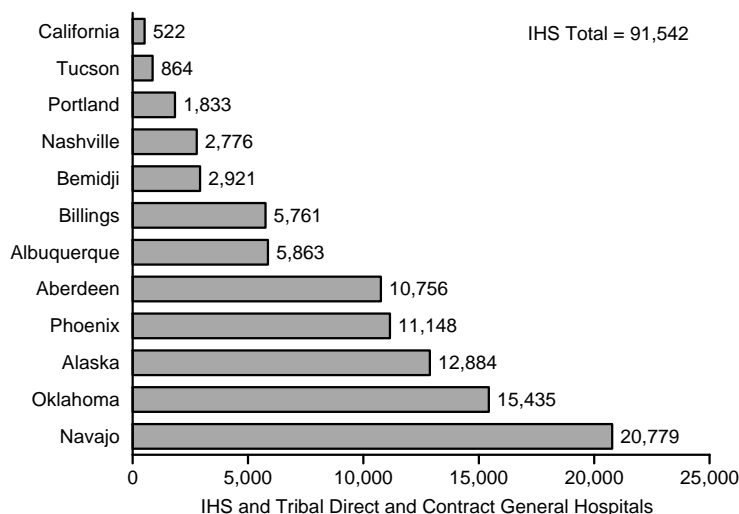


Chart 5.2
Hospital Admission Rates, FY 1993

The IHS admission rate of 767.6 admissions per 10,000 user population in FY 1993 was 36 percent lower than the U.S. rate of 1,202.0 in CY 1993. The IHS Area rates ranged from 83.4 in California, where the IHS provides little inpatient care, to 1,374.7 in Alaska.

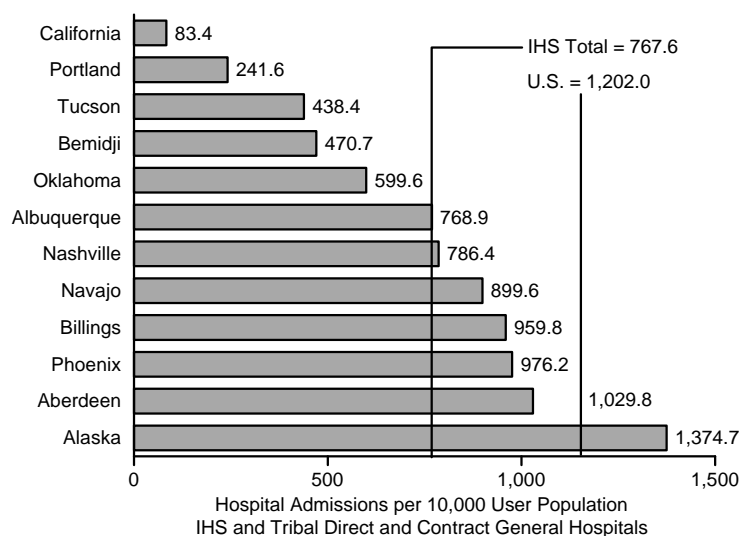


Table 5.1**Number and Rate of Admissions**Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract
General Hospitals, FY 1993

U.S. Short-Stay Community Hospitals, CY 1993

	Total admission rate ¹	Total admissions	IHS admissions		Tribal admissions	
			Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
U.S. All Races (1991)	1,202.0	30,825 ²				
All IHS Areas	767.6	91,542	60,575	17,071	8,443	5,453
Aberdeen	1,029.8	10,756	6,984	3,520	—	252
Alaska	1,374.7	12,884	5,559	359	5,456	1,510
Albuquerque	768.9	5,863	4,525	1,338	—	—
Bemidji	470.7	2,921	1,140	430	—	1,351
Billings	959.8	5,761	3,060	2,701	—	—
California	83.4	522	—	—	—	522
Nashville	786.4	2,776	864	184	999	729
Navajo	899.6	20,779	18,794	1,985	—	—
Oklahoma	599.6	15,435	9,691	3,176	1,988	580
Phoenix	976.2	11,148	9,407	1,708	—	33
Portland	241.6	1,833	—	1,410	—	423
Tucson	438.4	864	551	260	—	53

¹ Number of admissions per 10,000 population.² Number of admissions in thousands.

Sources: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3I)

Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

Tribal Contract: IHS Area submissions

U.S.: Unpublished Data, NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey Branch



Chart 5.3

Number of Hospital Days, FY 1993

The number of inpatient days in IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was about 412,000 in FY 1993. The number varied considerably among the IHS Areas, ranging from 2,347 in California to 83,647 in Navajo.

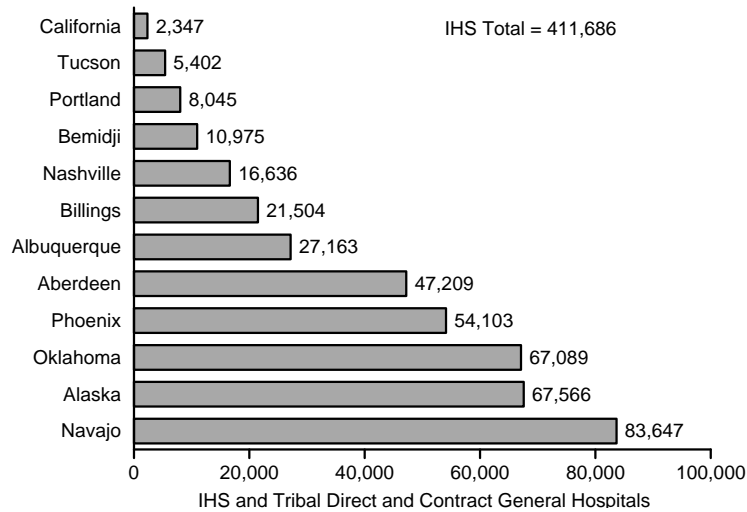


Table 5.3

Number of Hospital Days

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1993

	Total days	IHS days		Tribal days	
		Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
All IHS Areas	411,686	266,784	83,194	39,239	22,469
Aberdeen	47,209	29,410	16,419	—	1,380
Alaska	67,566	37,658	1,378	25,274	3,256
Albuquerque	27,163	20,917	6,246	—	—
Bemidji	10,975	4,025	1,716	—	5,234
Billings	21,504	9,648	11,856	—	—
California	2,347	—	—	—	2,347
Nashville	16,636	5,580	990	5,517	4,549
Navajo	83,647	73,343	10,304	—	—
Oklahoma	67,089	37,036	18,031	8,448	3,574
Phoenix	54,103	45,411	8,618	—	74
Portland	8,045	—	6,398	—	1,647
Tucson	5,402	3,756	1,238	—	408

Sources: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services
 IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3I)
 Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services
 Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

Chart 5.4

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

All IHS Areas, FY 1993

In FY 1993, 19.8 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 13.0 percent.

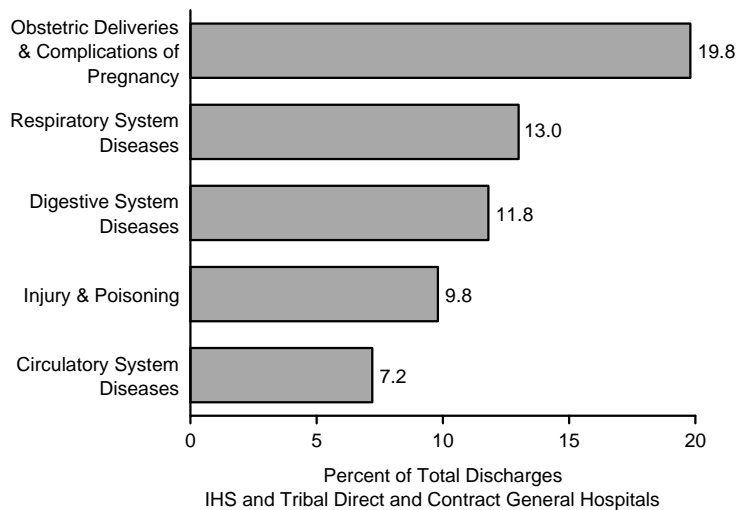


Chart 5.5

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Aberdeen Area, FY 1993

For the Aberdeen Area in FY 1993, 14.8 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium at 14.1 percent.

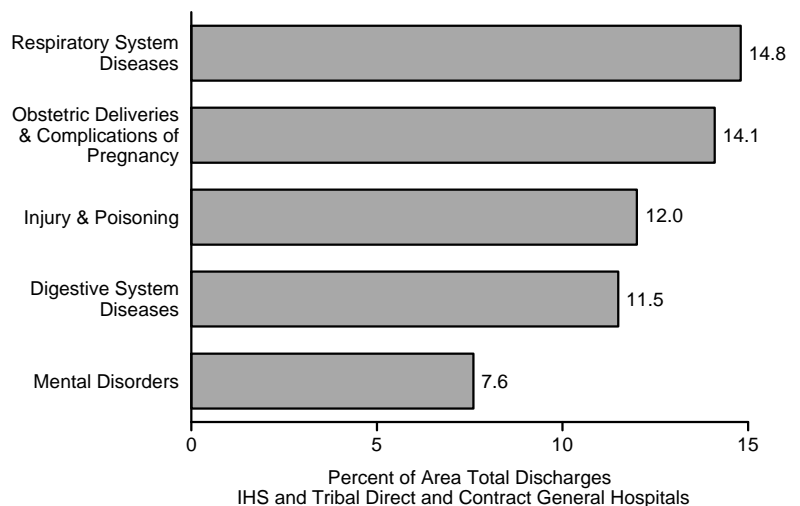


Chart 5.6
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 Alaska Area, FY 1993

For the Alaska Area in FY 1993, 22.1 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 12.9 percent.

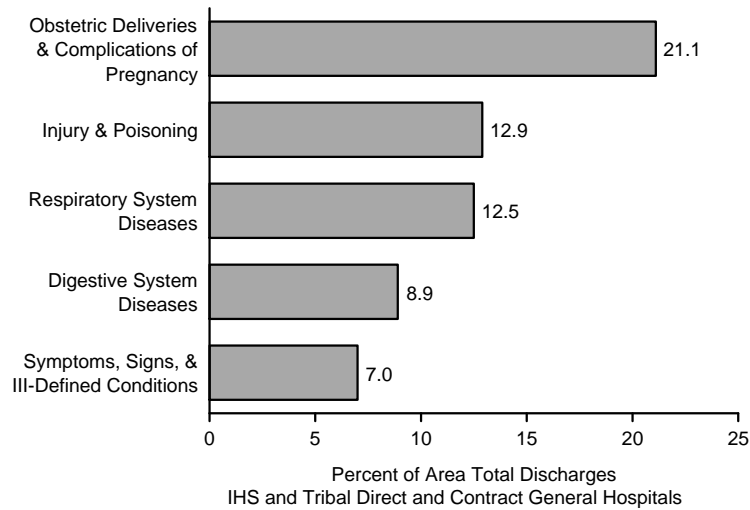


Chart 5.7
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 Albuquerque Area, FY 1993

For the Albuquerque Area in FY 1993, 14.9 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by digestive system diseases at 14.2 percent.

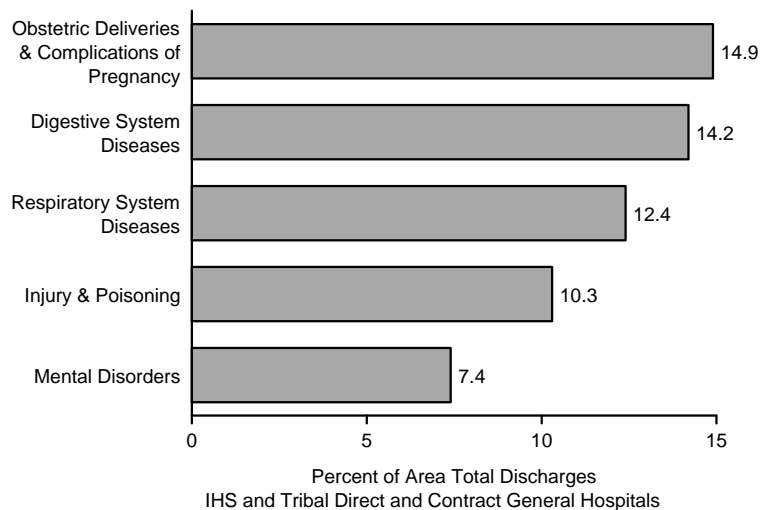


Chart 5.8

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Bemidji Area, FY 1993

For the Bemidji Area in FY 1993, 16.1 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to circulatory system diseases. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 13.1 percent.

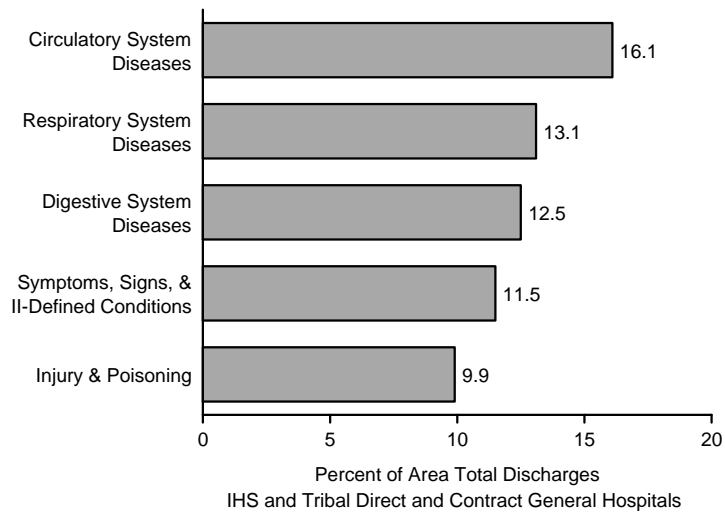


Chart 5.9

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Billings Area, FY 1993

For the Billings Area in FY 1993, 14.3 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 13.3 percent.

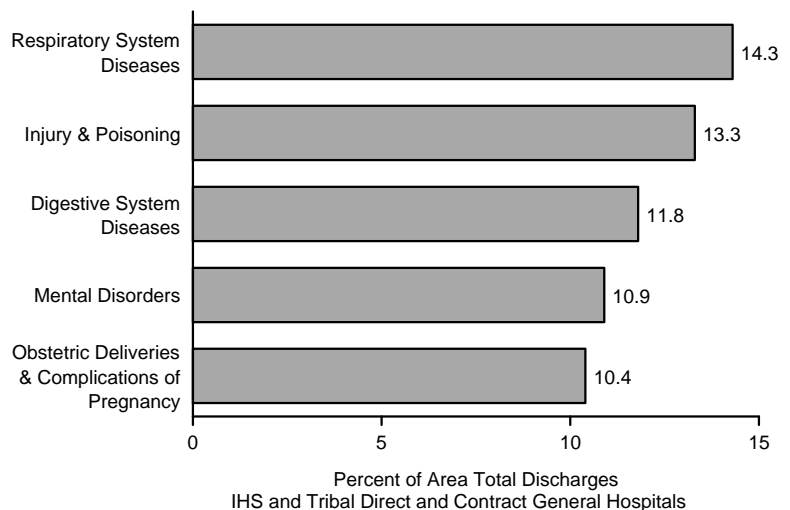


Chart 5.10
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 California Area, FY 1993

For the California Area in FY 1993, 15.7 percent of all discharges from Tribal contract health service hospitals pertained to mental disorders. This was followed by endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders at 11.6 percent.

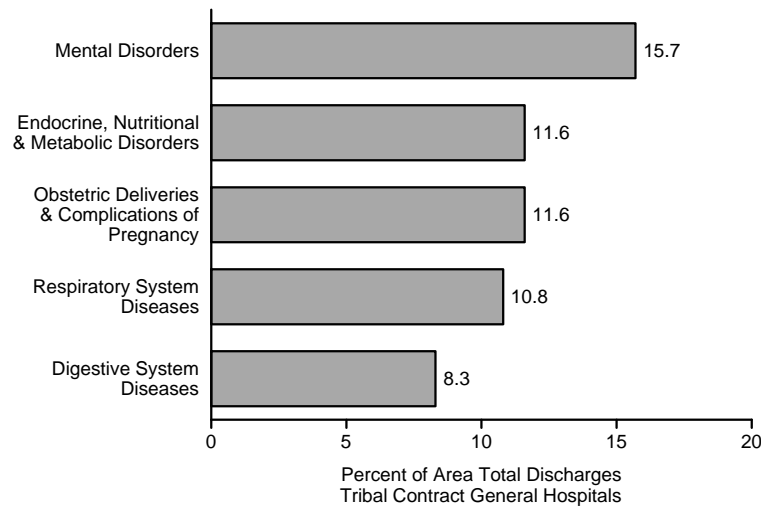


Chart 5.11
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 Nashville Area, FY 1993

For the Nashville Area in FY 1993, 12.0 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by mental disorders at 11.6 percent.

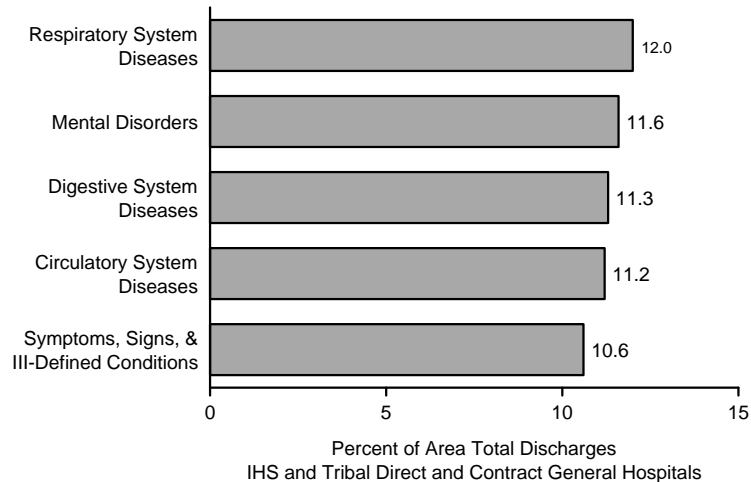


Chart 5.12

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Navajo Area, FY 1993

For the Navajo Area in FY 1993, 26.5 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 14.1 percent.

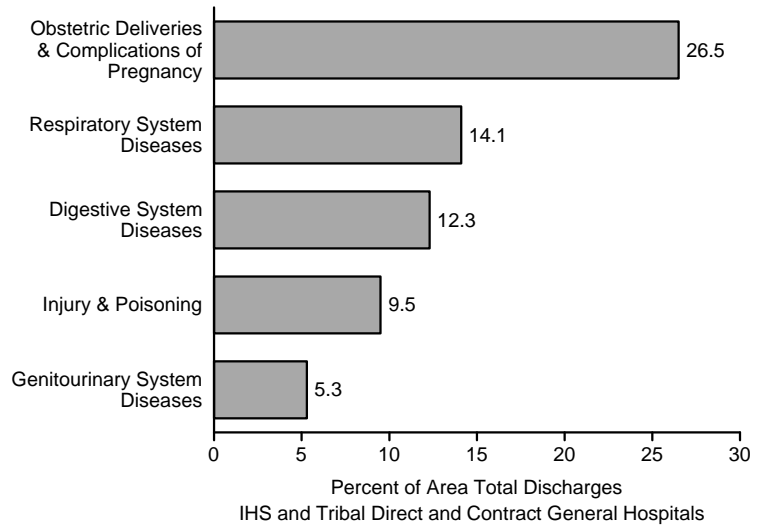


Chart 5.13

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Oklahoma Area, FY 1993

For the Oklahoma Area in FY 1993, 30.3 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by circulatory system diseases at 12.0 percent.

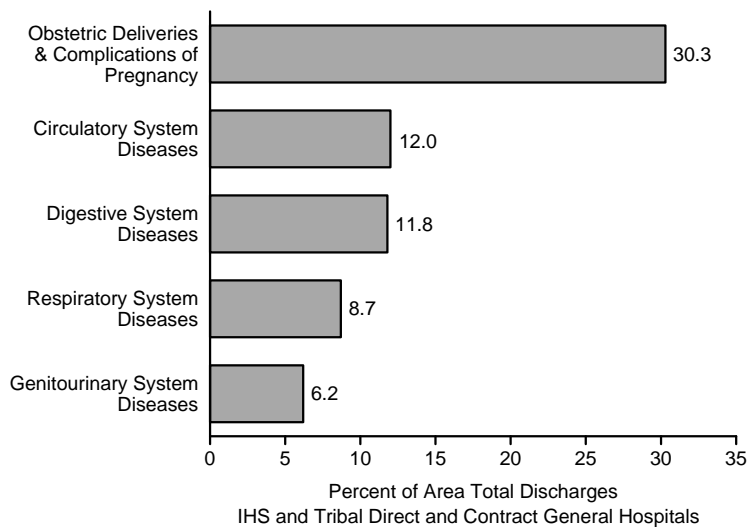


Chart 5.14
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 Phoenix Area, FY 1993

For the Phoenix Area in FY 1993, 15.6 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and puerperium at 15.0 percent.

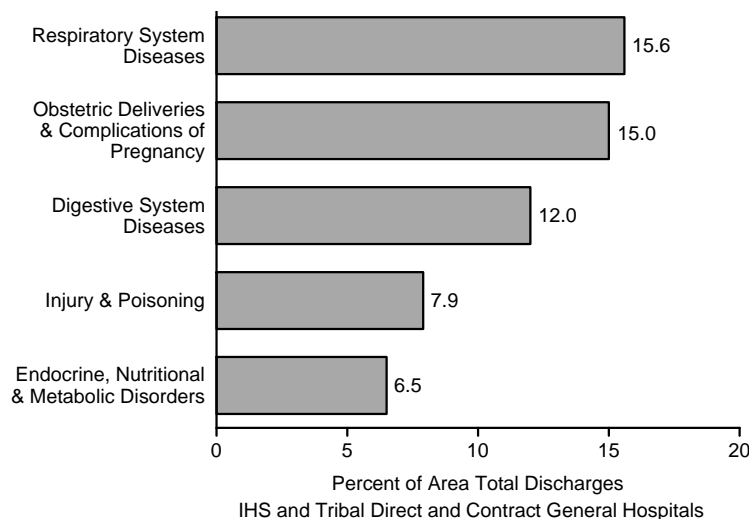


Chart 5.15
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 Portland Area, FY 1993

For the Portland Area in FY 1993, 16.5 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal contract general hospitals pertained to digestive system diseases. This was followed by circulatory system diseases at 11.8 percent.

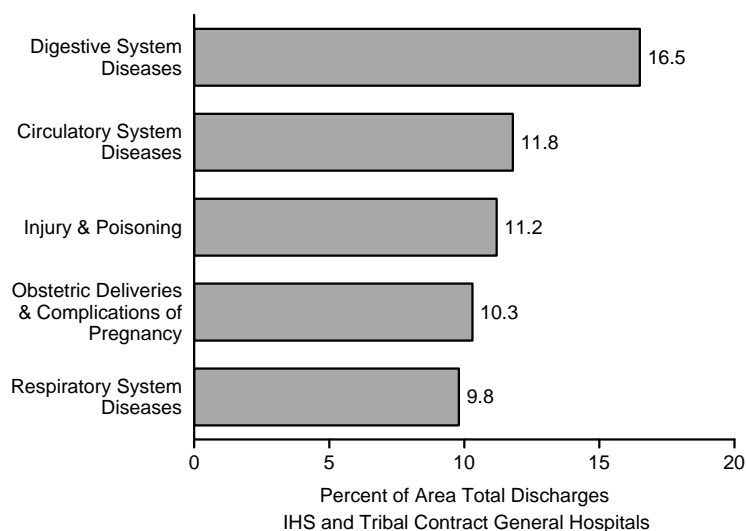


Chart 5.16 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Tucson Area, FY 1993

For the Tucson Area in FY 1993, 16.2 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue at 11.7 percent.

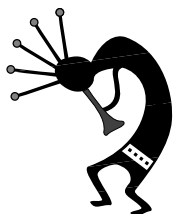
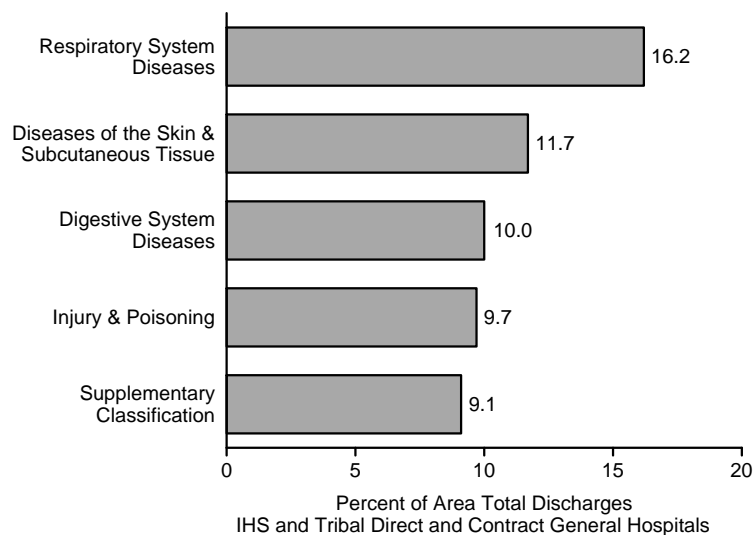


Chart 5.17

Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits, FY 1993

In FY 1993, there were nearly 6.0 million ambulatory medical visits to IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities. Two IHS Areas had 33 percent of the visits, Oklahoma (1,108,459) and Navajo (889,820).

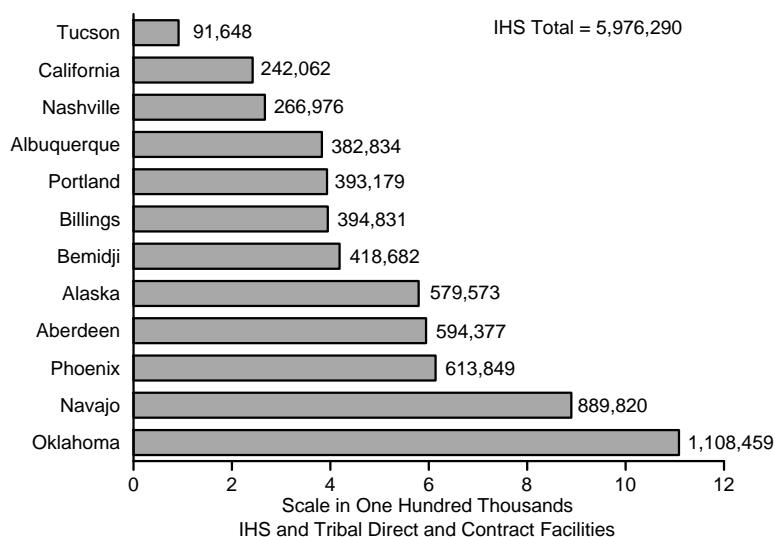


Table 5.17

Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1993

	Total	Indian Health Service		Tribal	
		Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
All IHS Areas	5,976,290	4,084,118	169,625	1,582,748	139,799
Aberdeen	594,377	516,788	18,037	56,105	3,447
Alaska	579,573	206,551	1,279	332,939	38,804
Albuquerque	382,834	352,173	8,484	22,177	—
Bemidji	418,682	123,702	3,944	258,692	32,344
Billings	394,831	363,7357	31,096	—	—
California	242,062	—	—	225,853	16,209
Nashville	266,976	63,177	1,320	185,204	17,275
Navajo	889,820	850,826	38,994	—	—
Oklahoma	1,108,459	745,908	21,614	336,088	4,849
Phoenix	613,849	538,398	14,537	59,319	1,595
Portland	393,179	244,758	29,538	93,607	25,276
Tucson	91,648	78,102	782	12,764	—

Sources: IHS Direct: APC Data System (Report 1A)

IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3G)

Tribal Direct and Contract: Area Submissions



Chart 5.18

Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

All IHS Areas, FY 1993

In FY 1993, 19.4 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.3 percent.

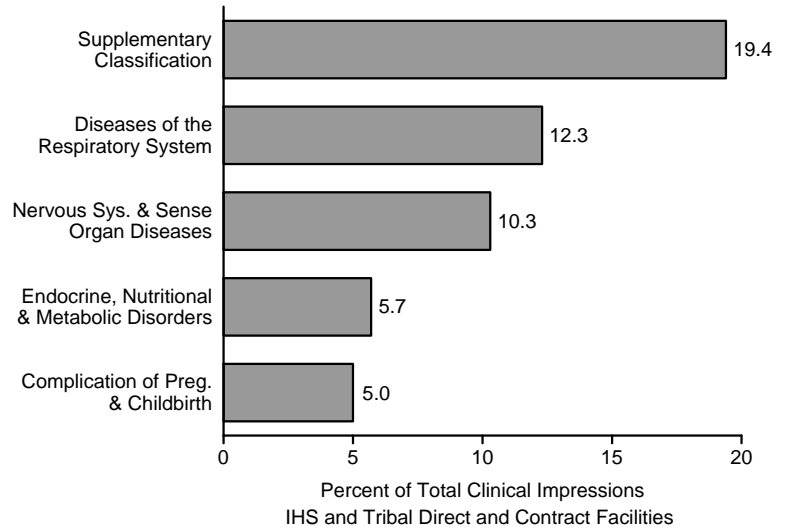


Chart 5.19

Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Aberdeen Area, FY 1993

For the Aberdeen Area in FY 1993, 25.0 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 13.1 percent.

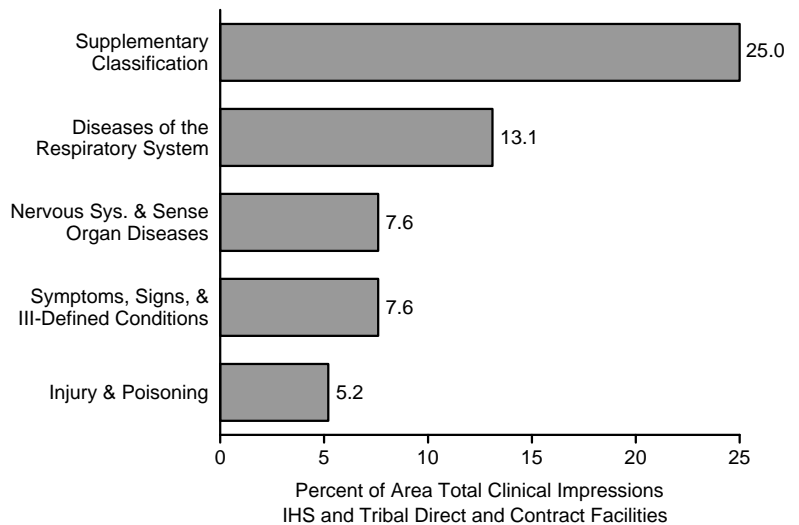


Chart 5.20 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Alaska Area, FY 1993

For the Alaska Area in FY 1993, 23.4 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 11.1 percent.

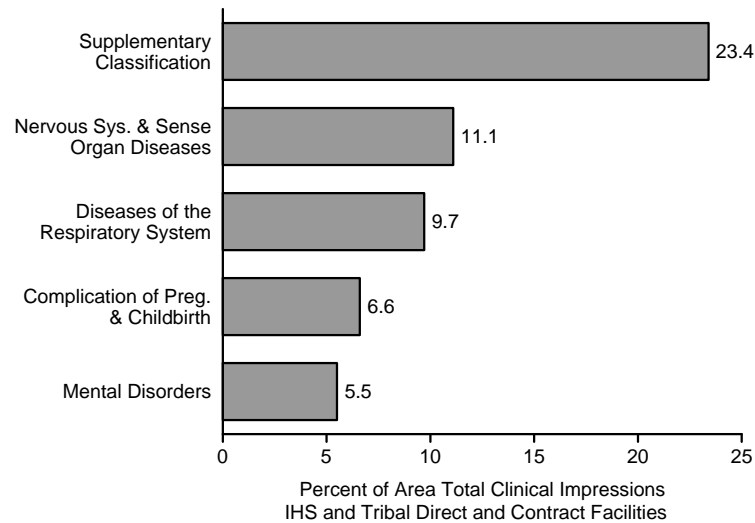


Chart 5.21 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Albuquerque Area, FY 1993

For the Albuquerque Area in FY 1993, 19.6 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.4 percent.

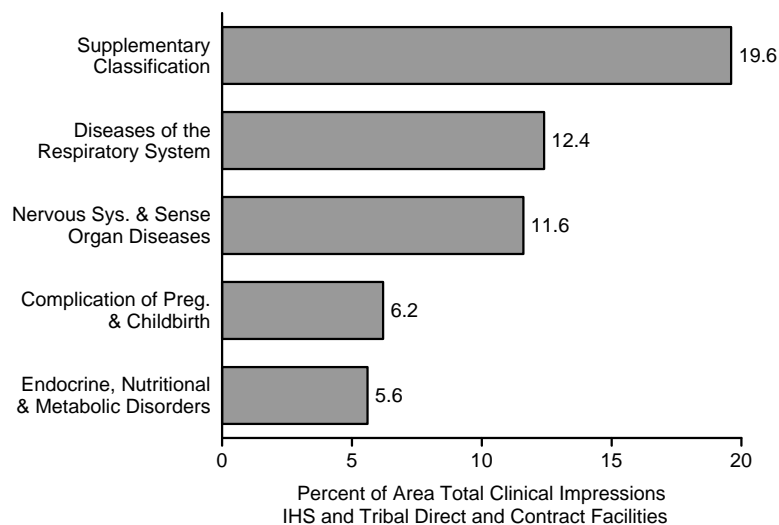


Chart 5.22

Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Bemidji Area, FY 1993

For the Bemidji Area in FY 1993, 25.6 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 11.3 percent.

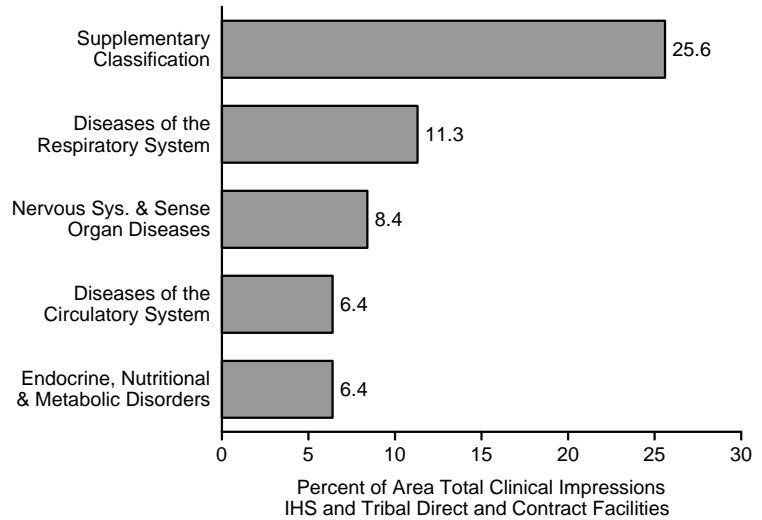


Chart 5.23

Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Billings Area, FY 1993

For the Billings Area in FY 1993, 12.5 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 11.1 percent.

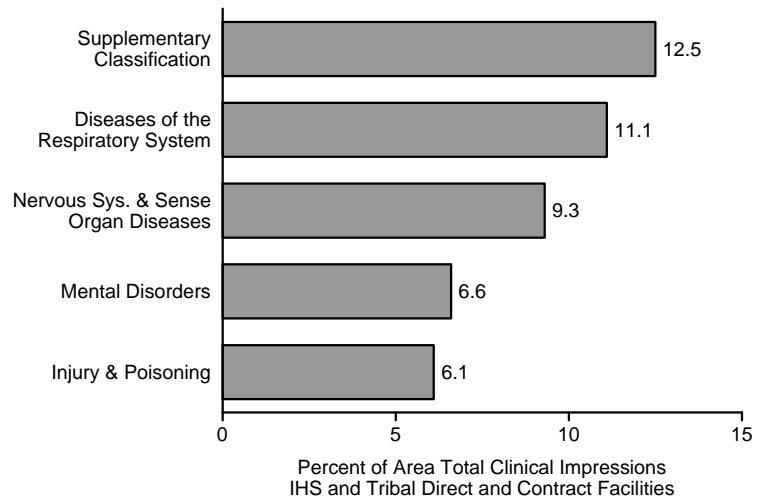


Chart 5.24 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

California Area, FY 1993

For the California Area in FY 1993, 18.7 percent of all clinical impressions in Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 13.6 percent.

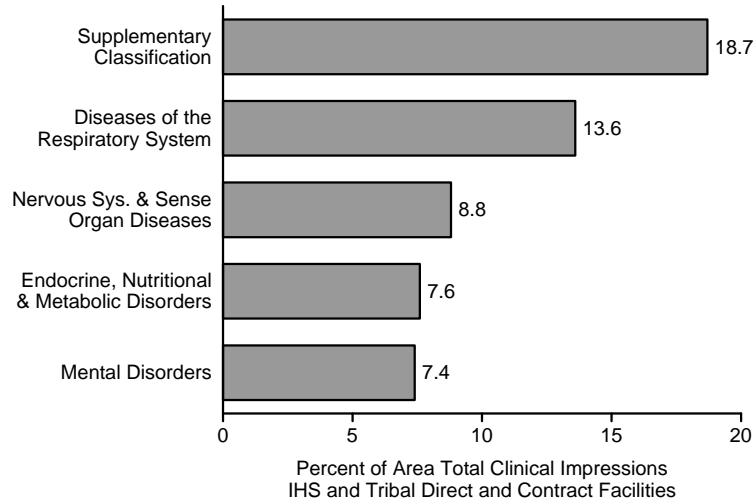


Chart 5.25 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Nashville Area, FY 1993

For the Nashville Area in FY 1993, 30.6 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 9.3 percent.

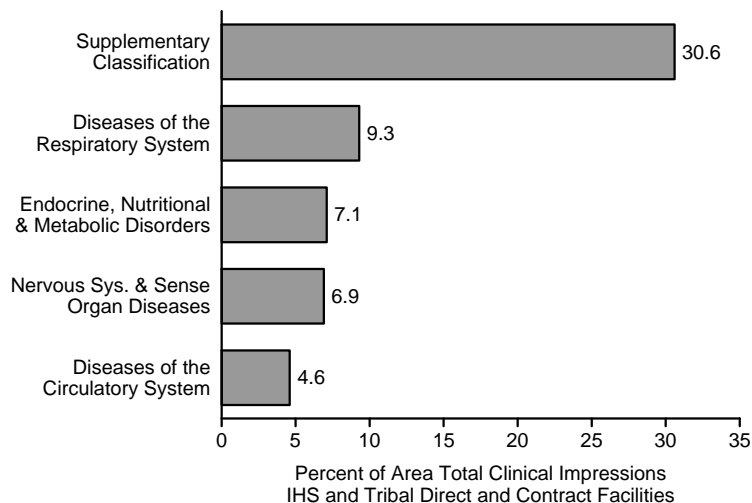


Chart 5.26

Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Navajo Area, FY 1993

For the Navajo Area in FY 1993, 15.0 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 13.8 percent.

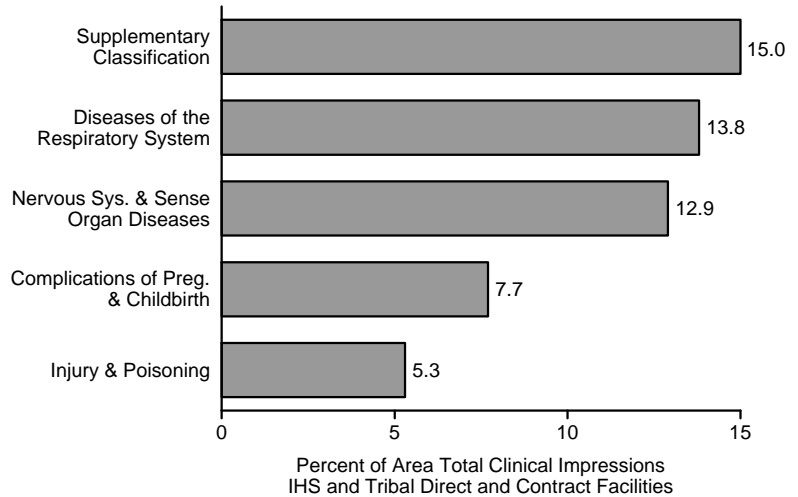


Chart 5.27

Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Oklahoma Area, FY 1993

For the Oklahoma Area in FY 1993, 15.1 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 13.0 percent.

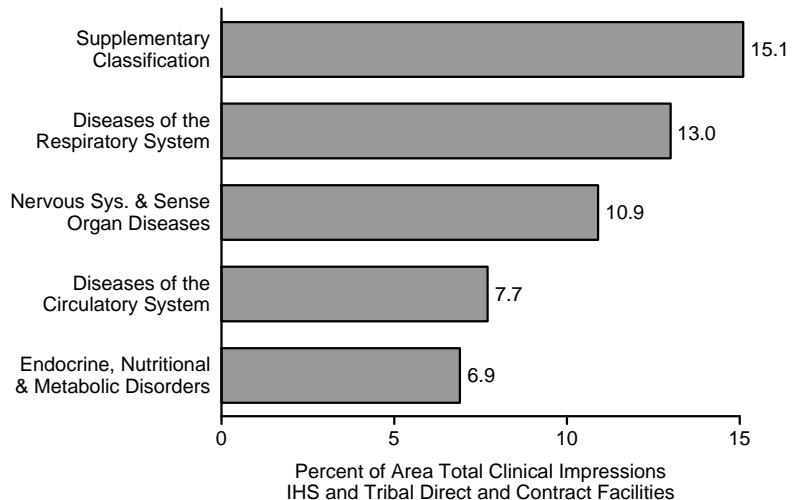


Chart 5.28 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Phoenix Area, FY 1993

For the Phoenix Area in FY 1993, 20.4 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.0 percent.

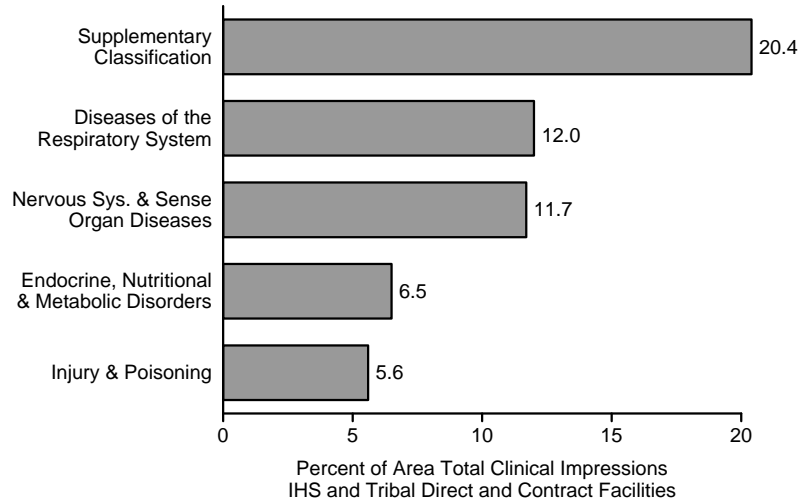


Chart 5.29 Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Portland Area, FY 1993

For the Portland Area in FY 1993, 23.0 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 13.9 percent.

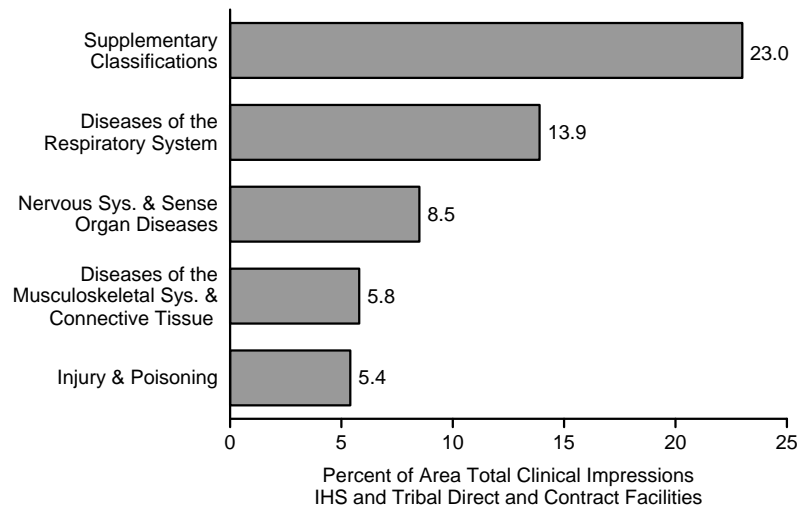


Chart 5.30

Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits

Tucson Area, FY 1993

For the Tucson Area in FY 1993, 14.2 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 9.4 percent.

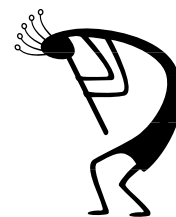
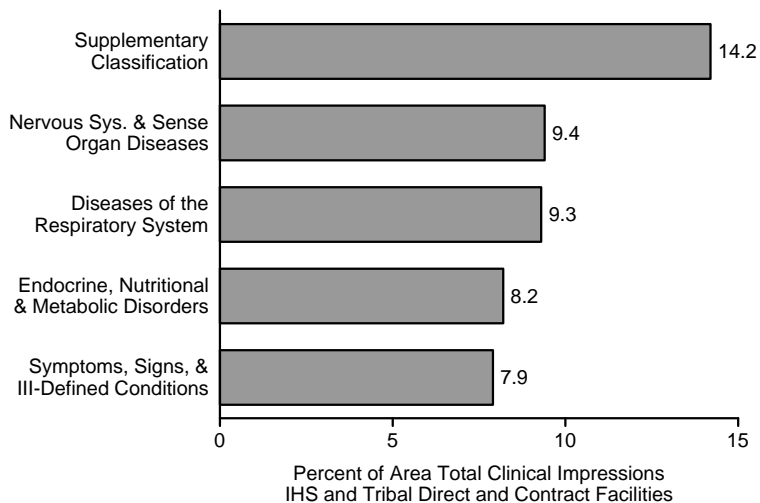


Chart 5.31

Number of Dental Services Provided, FY 1994

In FY 1994, there were nearly 2.6 million dental services provided at IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities. Two IHS Areas provided 33 percent of the dental services, Oklahoma (463,847) and Navajo (389,646).

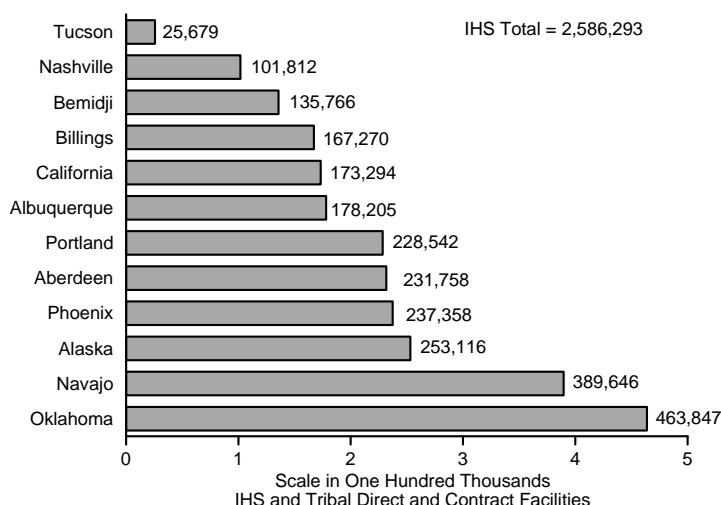


Table 5.31

Number of Dental Services Provided

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1994

	Total		IHS direct		IHS contract		Tribal direct		Tribal contract	
	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services
All IHS Areas	379,309	2,586,293	242,805	1,686,892	13,363	64,483	116,059	790,870	7,082	44,048
Aberdeen	37,522	231,758	29,022	181,036	1,984	12,182	5,736	34,728	780	3,812
Alaska	37,590	253,116	11,989	80,441	688	3,616	24,913	169,059	0	0
Albuquerque	26,097	178,205	23,043	156,336	163	1,104	2,869	20,624	22	141
Bemidji	21,488	135,766	6,085	35,647	621	4,226	13,830	90,791	952	5,102
Billings	23,277	167,270	20,142	146,235	193	1,391	2,942	19,644	0	0
California	23,277	173,294	0	0	0	0	22,914	171,080	363	2,214
Nashville	16,026	101,812	3,622	23,791	12	71	11,273	72,053	1,119	5,897
Navajo	55,769	389,646	53,119	379,661	2,650	9,985	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	66,382	463,847	41,371	307,511	4,019	20,295	20,369	131,803	623	4,238
Phoenix	33,336	237,358	29,563	212,484	551	1,911	3,178	22,761	44	202
Portland	33,579	228,542	21,245	142,086	1,120	5,687	8,035	58,327	3,179	22,442
Tucson	4,966	25,679	3,604	21,664	1,362	4,015	0	0	0	0

Source: IHS Dental Workload Data Reporting System, 1994

Chart 5.32

Rate of New Tuberculosis Cases, CY 1994

The rate of new tuberculosis cases for the IHS in CY 1994 was 2.3 times the rate for the U.S., 21.7 new cases per 100,000 population compared to 9.4. The Alaska Area rate (67.5) was over 7 times the U.S. rate.

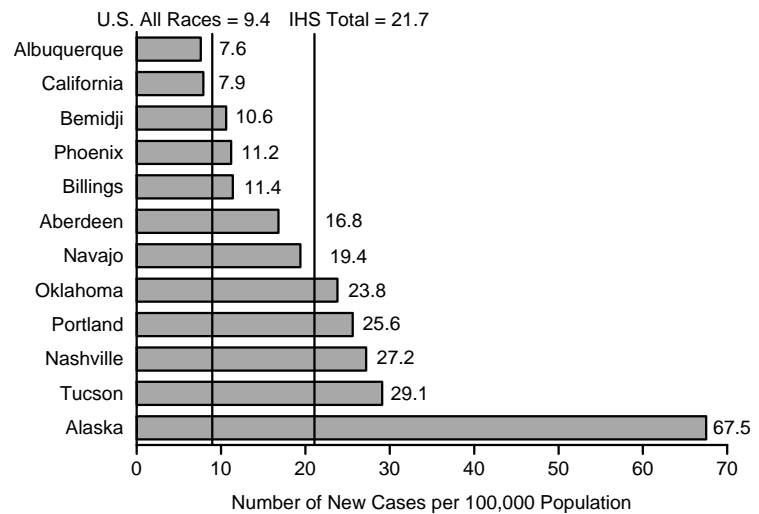


Table 5.32

Number and Rate of New Tuberculosis Cases, CY 1994



	Case rate ¹	Number of cases ¹
U.S. All Races	9.4	24,361
All IHS Areas	21.7	266
Aberdeen	16.8	18
Alaska	67.5	66
Albuquerque	7.6	6
Bemidji	10.6	7
Billings	11.4	7
California	7.9	5
Nashville	27.2	10
Navajo	19.4	45
Oklahoma	23.8	63
Phoenix	11.2	13
Portland	25.6	20
Tucson	29.1	6

¹ Number of new cases per 100,000 service population. Rates are based on a small number of new cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (data by State and county)